boat, that is most useful to be practised.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

Americanta To-Day. Mayorty's Theatre-Funen the Bristol uster & Bint's Concert Hall-Concert Madison Square Theatre-Sare Kirks Netropolitan Cone-rt Hall, Bresdway, 1th an and dat st. Nibto'n Gardeo-Minstrels. Nibto's Garden-Minstrels. Now York Aquarium-The Chimes of Normandy. Theatre Comique-Malligan Guard Picuic.

Vallack's The tre-Grim Goblin. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 7, 1880, was:

Total for the week FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-dential canvass of 1880 Tax Sur will give its readers a relia can and honest report of events and opinions. Re-lieving that the evils which have so long beart the country can be cured only by a chance of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Excuss, the nominess of the National Republican It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUS. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send THE WERRLY SEN to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid. for twenty-five cents till the

residential election.
Rulae clubs in every school district.
Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the THE SUN, New York City.

A Mette for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Haves, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Undisputed Facts.

as at the time it was perpetrated.

When about to distribute Credit Mobilier shares where they would "produce most good" to the men who dreaded the action of Congress. Oakes Ames, who knew his colleagues well, selected GARFIELD of Ohio as one who could probably be bribed.

The letter addressed to the American people by the sons of OAKES AMES naturally denies the intent to bribe. But OAKES AMES himself, on Washington's birthday, 1868, wrote to Col. McComp, in regard to the shares distributed to GARFIELD and others: We want more friends in this Congress, and if a man will look into the law (and it is difficult to get them to do it unless they have an interest to do so) he cannot help being convinced that we should not be interfered with." The Messrs. AMES offer, as a leading argument to show that there was nothing wrong in the transaction, the iact that no legislation was wanted of Congress at that time. Precisely so. As OAKES AMES'S letter to McComb shows beyond the possibility of doubt, it was to prevent legislation that the shares were put where they would "produce most good." On AMES's own construction of the matter, the Congressmen were to be hired to adopt his views of the meaning of the law by making their interest identical with the interest of the company. That is what was done; and that is what constitutes bribery.

GARFIELD'S share in Credit Mobiller was not an investment in a promising stock recommended by a friend. GARFIELD was to pay nothing. He was assured that the stock offered him for nothing would realize \$2,400. He admits this, for in his defence, published not until after the death of OAKES AMES, he attempts to explain the memorandum of \$2,400 in his own handwriting in this way:

" Before I left his room (the interview after the investigation had begin; he said he had some men which seemed to indicate that the movey I had was on account of stock, and asked me if he did not. some time in 1868, deliver to me a statement to that effect. I told him it he had any account of that sort I was neither aware of it, nor responsible for it; and thereupon I made substantially the following statement: "Mr. ARES, the only memorandum you ever showed me was in 1867. 68, when, speaking to me of this proposed sale of stock, you figured out on a little piece of paper what you supposed would be realized from an investment of \$1,000; and, as I remember, you wrote down these figures;

2,400

as the amount you expected to realize.' While saying this to Mr. Ames I wrote the figures as above, on a piece of paper lying on his table, to show him what the only state ment was he had ever made to me."

But, in the face of this declaration that he knew in 1868 of the enormous profits to be made out of Credit Mobilier stock, Mr. GAR-FIRLD elsewhere claims that he did not know anything of the character of the stock or the nature of the profits to be forthcoming until warned by Judge BLACK, a year or two later, that the transaction was suspicious!

Leave entirely out of sight Oakes Ames's sworn testimony, which the POLAND Committee believed and the country believed, that Mr. GARFIELD received a dividend of \$329 on Credit Mobilier stock, understanding northward. it to be such a dividend, and there is still evidence enough, in GARFIELD's own statements, to convict him of the bribe taking and the perjury.

A Curious Collection of Patriots. Taken individually and collectively, the patriots who were invited to this city to meet the Credit Mobilier candidate for the Presidency were peculiarly adapted to the man and to the occasion. Ex-Governors, ex-Benators, ex-Secretaries, ex-Commissioners, ex-Ministers, ex-Generals, ex-Colonels, exclerks, and other extraordinary personages of the past, together with a few present dignitaries, made up the motley assemblage at

the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Landaulet WILLIAMS, SECOR ROBESON. BELKNAP, BANKS, now United States Marshal, and a parriot of many sides; Bul-LOCK, the notorious ex-Governor of Georgia; CONOVER, ex-carpet-bag Senator; WARMOTH, ex-carpet-bag Governor of Louisiana; SYPHER, ex-carpet-bag Congressman; ORTH, the Venezuela jobber; STORES, who defended BARCOCK in the Whiskey Ring trial, and now fitly defends GARFIELD in the paving job; Filley, ex-Postmaster at St. Louis, whom Schunz pursued to the bifterend; DORSEY, ex-carpet-bag Senator; PINCH-BACK, whom the Republican Senate refused to admit to a seat, afterward voting him

three years of salary; Clerical-Error STOUGHTON, and other distinguished personages, were conspicuous in the throng around the Credit Mobilier candidate.

JOHN SHERMAN, with a specially detailed force of collectors and revenue officials as his staff, gave a festive air to the occasion, and tendered the clive branch to JAMES G. BLAINE, who was liberal enough to make two speeches, and to tell the audience that a political campaign was a matter of business, and not of sentiment or gush. John LOGAN appeared in his war paint, and with ing for a Union General, who had taught them a lesson of duty and submission. THURLOW WEED made a noble effort to excite enthusiasm by referring to the campaign of 1840. He fought his old battles over with great bravery, and felt confident of carrying New York, if the Republicans could get votes enough.

The great feature of the occasion was a hot debate between the Southern patriots, some of whom wanted money and moral support-principally the former-while others declared that any expenditure at the South would be a waste of resources. Con-OVER, HICKS, PINCHBACK, and a noble West Virginian advocated the former policy; Sy-PHER and FREEMAN took the latter side. This is the first time in a long experience hard or soft money. Perhaps his antagonism was excited by distruct of the virtuous Republicans who expect to handle the

appropriation. The appeals for aid and comfort carried the day, and Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL'S conglomerate convention voted to strengthen the hands of the faithful in the Virginias. North Carolina, and Florida. It is gratifying to know that Conover and company have a prospect of getting their expenses to New York repaid, with perhaps a chance for something more for the good of the cause. They will not have another opportunity very soon, and it is not necessary to advise them to draw upon the treasurer

promptly and liberally. Don Cameron sat through all these scenes like a philosophical spectator, and neither opened his mouth nor his purse. In fact, he is said to have clung to the latter with an exceptionally firm grip during an outburst of Conover's eloquence. He had served with him in the Senate and knew his dangerous fascination.

Mr. CONKLING manifested a most remarkable interest in the candidate and in the conference, for, although he lodged in the same hotel with Mr. GARFIELD and near the pains not to see the candidate and not to participate in the conference. BLAINE and SHER-MAN were both grieved by his absence, while MARSHALL JEWELL, as master of cerefailure of the New York Senator to make graded in the esteem of honest men. the greatest effort of his life. Senator BRUCE, who had named his baby after Roscoe Conkling, was also sorrow-stricken and despondent.

Altogether, this was one of the most curious collections of politicians on record.

The Growth of the City.

During the first six months of this year, a period when building is always most active in the city, over 1,100 new buildings were begun in New York. This total does not indicate a remarkable progress in building, or show a very rapid growth in the demand for new houses. Yet it indicates a very healthy progress, and suggests a pros-

perous condition of the real estate business. Though the number of new buildings begun in the six months is somewhat less than that for the corresponding period of 1879, their estimated cost is about \$3,000,000 greater. That is, the present demand is for better structures, and a larger amount of capital is invested in the several buildings. The same tendency to more thorough and costly building is shown in the returns of alterations and additions for the six mouths.

The number of these improvements is the me as in the first six months of last year. but their estimated cost is about one million dollars more. The proportion of tenement houses has been decreasing of late, and that of dwelling houses of the better class has been increasing; facts which present evidences of more prosperous times, and afford encouraging proof that the material condition of the population is improving. The elevated railroads have brought back to the city people who were driven away because of their inability to find comfortable homes at a cost within their means, and they have made it possible for families to leave the crowded wards of the lower part of the city and obtain dwellings in the new

wards, which give them more elbow room. This growth of the city to the northward must continue with increasing rapidity during the next ten and twenty years, provided we get no set back to our prosperity. But the area of land yet to be occupied in the upper part of New York is so great that it will be many years before it will be covered with dwellings. It is much more extensive than the whole of the improved portion of the city, and even when we attain a population of two millions, which we shall probably reach about the year 1900, there will still be left much unimproved land, for New York now extends from the Battery nearly up to Yonkers, the city's northern limit being only two miles this side of Yonkers

Yet in that time we shall doubtless see the city closely built up far above the Central Park, which twenty years ago was in its beginning and was beyond the inhabited region. Then there were few streets filled with buildings north of Fortieth street, whereas now Seventieth street is in a thickly settled portion of the town, and on the east side the city extends much further to the

In 1811 a commission to lay out the city planned our series of numbered streets up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and the Trinity Cemetery. By the end of this century we shall probably see all the streets completely built up, and Trinity Cemetery will come to be one of those graveyards concerning which alarm arises because of their proximity to a settled neighborhood; while beyond, up to Yonkers, the town will bear the appearance of the wards in the vicinity

of the northern end of the Central Park. Gen. Hancock on the Army.

There is at least one gallant soldier who understands the popular feeling in regard o the army, and who, at a critical time, did not hesitate to condemn its use in connec tion with the political machinery of an election. In his now justly famous letter to Gen. Sherman of Dec. 28, 1876, he used these

"The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used uniawfully at times in the judgment of the people on mine certainty), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. It is time to stop and unload. "Our regular army has uttle hold upon the affections

the people to-day, and its superior officers should cer tainly, as far as lies in their power legally, and with righteous intent, aim to defend the right, which to us is the law, and the institution which they represent."

seventeen thousand dollars for more than GRANT, both as General, when invested with extraordinary powers by Congress, and as President, necessarily provoked resentment. When the people saw it converted into a mere instrument of party, to overthrow Legislatures, to control elections, and to carry out the decrees of political managers, it is not surprising that the "regular army should have little hold on their affections."

Gen. HANCOCK was the most notable exception of a high officer who publicly protested against making the military superior to the civil power, and who, in the celebrated Order No. 40, laid down the principles for uplifted tomahawk threatened to annihilate his guidance, as commander of Louisiana the old secessionists if they insisted on vot- and Texas, which are the cornerstone of free institutions.

To carry out the programme of the Republican leaders, pretexts were invented for increasing the army expenditures, and for keeping the rank and file at more than double the number needed in times of peace. Beginning with the fiscal year 1868, the cost of the army for the twelve years down to 1879, inclusive, aggregated over six hundred and eight millions of dollars, as stated in the last report of the Treasury. Taking in the year 1867, the total would amount to about one-third of the national debt.

These are appalling figures for taxpayers to contemplate, especially when there is nothing to show for the monstrous outlay. As Gen. HANCOCK realizes the true relations of the regular army, and cannot be that Syphen has ever been found against ignorant of the causes that have produced the public feeling, the friends of reform will naturally expect, when he is elected President, that these abuses shall stop, and that the standing force shall not be above the

proper needs of peace. Christian Statesmen at Chantanqua.

The Young Men's Christian Association meeting at Chautauqua, yesterday afternoon, was a large one. It is said that fully ten thousand persons were present.

The meeting was also one of exceptional interest. The ten thousand speciators were treated to a rare exhibition of Christian statesmanship in the persons of SCHUYLER COLFAX and JAMES A. GARFIELD, who occupied conspicuous seats on the platform. SCHUYLER COLFAX made a speech. GAR-FIELD was not invited to speak. This discrimination was not due to any difference in the quality of Colfax's Christian statesmanship and GARFIELD's. As the master of ceremonies explained, it was because GAR-FIELD is a candidate for a high office, while COLFAX is not.

In this contrast lies the great interest of the spectacle. Both COLFAX and GARFIELD were bribed with Credit Mobilier stock. They both received dividends from Oakes AMES. room where this meeting was held, he took | They both swore, in the name of God, that they had held no stock and received no dividends. They were both convicted of perjury as well as of bribery, both denounced as bribe takers and perjurors by the press monies, was sincerely distressed at the of their own party, and both equally de-

> But now Colfax is forgetten by the greater part of his fellow citizens, despised by those who have not forgotten him, and unnoticed except when he intrudes his presence upon gatherings similar in character to that at Chautauqua. GARFIELD is the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States.

The "Christian statesmanship" of men like COLFAX and GARFIELD is no blot on Christianity. No one seeks to connect the two things, except the hypocrites themselves, the ninnyhammers who are imposed upon by cant, and the malicious enemies of religion.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the speakers at the Republican meeting on Friday evening forgot the existence of any person of the name of Haves must have struck all attentive hearers. JOHN LOGAN, indeed, dig make a passing and probably inadvertent allusion to "the President," but that was all. Even GARPIELD didn't have a word to say for his brother Ohio man.

Gen. GARFIELD's authorship of the Census

Gen. GampelD is not the author of the law 1869 he prepared a bill making some changes in the old law, but his bill failed to pass the Senate and his labors pover had any practical result. The preparation of the present Consus law was the honest, undivided work of Mr. S. S. Cox of New York, who gets much less credit than belongs to him for his faithful and sagaclous labors in legislation "outside the domain of party politics."

When Dr. TANNER began his late task, his case was commonly compared with those of the various fasting girls who are said to have been gifted with keener foresight, hindsight, or insight while spiritualized by starvation. But the Minneapolis prodigy proved to be practical throughout, never getting on the stilts of imagination or venturing to predict anything beyond his own success and the fearful havor impending for that fortieth day's watermelon. Thus he, at least, has done nothing to establish the alleged connection between second sight and starvation. It is noticeable, also, how much interest people on the other side of the ocean have taken in Tannen, and how much less doubt has been cast on his good faith there

An apparition which recently startled Onio politics is accounted for by the fact that STANLEY MATTHEWS hopes to serve his country in the Senate during the term for which the Legislature elected Gen, GARPHILD,

Tunnelling under rivers is now discussed or projected in several cities, engineering zeal direction possibly taking a fresh start from the Hudson River tunnel. At Montreal it is proposed to tunnel under the St. Lawrence, from the Hochelaga side, near Morrow street, to some point on the other between Isle Ronde and Longueli wharf. These points of entrance and exit may be changed, in accordance with the surveys now begun to ascertain the nature of the soil. Unquestionably the enterprise would increase the railroad and other facilities of Montreal, though whether it would directly pay for itself must still be made the subject of culation and conjecture. In its great Victoria bridge. Montreal has already invested six or seven million dollars in securing rail com munication with the south bank of the river

It is odd that little Connecticut should furnish both parties with National Committee Chairmen.

What does the new Bureau of Inspection think of Fulton Market? Commissioner Camp-BELL tells the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that it must be rebuilt or come down Sinking authorities seem the appropriate ones to have charge of this market.

GARFIELD fancies, queerly enough, that he is a second ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Yet ALEXANDER HAMILTON neither took bribes nor told lies under oath.

To-day crews composed of hands on the steamboat City of New York, of one of the Sound lines, are to have a rowing regatta for a cup presented by the Captain. A still more useful regatta might be one in which the various crews should at a signal rally from their accustomed places on the steamer, unfasten and lower lifeboats, take aboard officers or others acting as passengers, and then row to the point fixed upon as the terminus of the race. Skill in rowing is certainly to be encouraged; but after all The unlawful use of the army under it is rowing under circumstances as nearly as | policy on the part of the workmen

possible resembling those of steamboat disas ters, and especially the orderly, safe, and speeds getting away with a load of passengers in a life

The two Zuruk shepherds who shot Dr. Pansons and his servant as they slept by the roadside, east of Ismid, tell their story with all the coolness and frankness exhibited by the two Benders in speaking of their murders. A | field, as is frequently remarked, was stronger little money, or the possibility of a little money, was motive enough for a murder, either for the Benders or the Zuruks; human nature, run-steadily gaining; the drift is altogether in his ning in covetous and murderous channels, is much the same in Kansas and Ismid.

ing the cotton crop in some parts of the South. while other parts are fortunately exempt from these evils. This season, therefore, gives another proof of the familiar experience that the crop cannot be accurately estimated till harvested. Not long ago no serious damage was feared from any of these causes. Nothing succeeds like success. Among

Rust, rain, and the worms are half ruin-

the people who called to congratulate Dr. Tan-NER on Saturday was the Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who claimed him as a parishioner, in virtue of the fact that the church where the Roy, Dr. DEEMS preaches is called The Church of the strangers: while PAUL BOYTON, who is always vigilant for such opportunities, sent him a telegram of congratulations.

A perplexed reader wants to know what JOHN LOUAN meant when he said that "all things in nature are reported and make a his-We don't know. It is probable that John Logan doesn't know.

New York city has more inhabitants than any one of these States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louistana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia. Manhattan Island conmins more people than Maine and New Hampshire together, with nearly all of Vermont thrown in.

JUDGE DAVIS ON HANCOCK

A Potriot who May be Trusted in Any Crists

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4, 1880. My DEAR SIR: The training and the habits of my life naturally lead me to prefer civilians to soldiers for the great civil trusts. But, as parties are organized, voters must choose between the candidates they present, or stand aloof, indifferent or neutral, which no good citizen ought to do at a Presidential elec-

I have no hesitation in supporting Gen. Hancock, for the best of all reasons, to my mind because his election will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment all over the land, which political leaders and factions, for sinister ends, have sought to prevent. There can be no permanent prosperity without pacification.

Great as were the achievements of Gen. Hancock in war, his conduct in peace, when in command of Louisiana and Texas in 1867, was still greater, and justly commends him to the confi-

That was a time when passion ruled in the public councils, and military power was exerted to silence civil authority. The temptation was strong to sail with the rushing current, for an inflamed partisan opinion was too ready to condone excesses and to applaud oppression.

Gen. Hancock's order No. 40, in assum ing charge of the Fifth Military District, an-nounced: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be respected."

These principles are the basis of free govern-

ment, and the proclamation of them by Gen. Hancock stands out in striking contrast with the action of his superior, who soon after rebuked and drove him from that command for uttering sentiments worthy of all honor. The soldier clothed with extraordinary power

voluntarity uncovered before the civil authority, sheathed his sword, testified his fidelity to the Constitution, and set an example of 'obedience to law which will pass into history as his proudest claim to distinction. The man who in the midst of the excitements

of that stormy period was cool enough to see his duty clearly, and courageous enough to execute it firmly, may be well trusted in any crisis. His letter to Gen. Sherman, recently brought to light, lifts Gen. Hancock far above the past appreciation of his civil ability. It marks him as one of the wisest of his time, with a statesman's grasp of mind, and with the diency could swerve from his honest convictions Long and unchecked possession of power by any party leads to extravagance, corruption, and loose practices. After twenty years of domination by the Republicans, chronic abuses have become fastened on the public service. like barnacles on the bottom of a stranded ship. There is no hope of reform by leaders who have created a system of maladministration. and who are interested in perpetuating its evils. Nothing short of the sternest remedy gives any promise of effective reform, and the first step toward it is in a change of rulers. The Government must be got out of the ruts in which it has too long been run. New blood must be infused into the management of public

affairs before relief can be expected. The people demand change, and, being in earnest, they are likely to be gratified. Very sincerely. DAVID DAVIS. JAMES E. HARVEY, Esq., Washington City.

A Republican Soldier on Garfield.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was a soldier and I tought through the war. Ever muce the end of the war I have voted the Republican ticket. I ted for Huyes, and would do so again were he again a andidate. The strongest argument for Hayes during the canyons of 1876 to my thinking, was contained in run for Congress he refused, saying: "The man that would leave the army at this time ought to be scalped, Now, I am credibly informed that Garfield comes under that recommendation of Hayes's, and I propose to helscalp him in November. I prefer to vote for Hancock, who fought all through to the end and didn't turn his usek to the front to go into politics. BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.

Adding Up the Census.

From the Chicago Times Such progress has been made in the returns the census enumeration as to authorize of some States estimates which will be found close approximations of fact, and to give complete and revised footings in others. them below. Those in round numbers are estimates. Those carried out precisely are official figures:

ı	MINISTER	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
ı	Arkansas 750000	Missogri
	California Sch 000	Nebraska 452,000
	Author title Den in to	A
١	Colorado 195,191	Novada
ı	Consection1 639,180	New Hampshire 347,311
1	Delaware 145,020	New Jersey
ì	Fiorbla	New York 5.080(000)
ł	E POST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	North Carolina 1385, (0)
1	- \$1000 Carter 100 Car	SHETH CATOMINA
١		Ohio
ì	Dist. 1318	Opegon 175,535
ı	Iowa	Pennsylvania 4.200 (00)
ı	Enness torogram	Elvode Island 270,710
ı	Kantinghar 1 700 cras	South Carolina 875,000
ı		
١		Tennessee
١		Texas
١	Maryland	Verment
1	Massachtenerts	Virginia 1.600,000 West Virginia 040,000
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	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	Wasconson 1,300,000
	MININESSIA EFF. F.E.	W 1900 D 181 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
ı	Pursuing the same metin-	d. that of close estimate and
	actual flaures, the population	n of the Territories will show
	as fellows:	
	Alaska	Arlzona 41 580
	The latest the state of the sta	Artzona 41,580

New Mexico. In 1880 the population of the States was 31,218,021; in 1870, 38 155 506. It is not doubted that the present em meration will show at least 48,000,000.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal. The following telegram shows the high appreciation which honorable treatment of their employees has cained for the Mesers. Burden of Troy Troy: N. N. July 31.—The puddiers in the employment of the Burden Graftors, in this city, called upon James the Burden Graftors in this city, called upon James between the control of the Burden Graftors and the burden the control of the Burden Graftors were rained. He find the wages of their employees.

It is well known that the Mesers. Burden have always treated their men with strict justice and liberality, and we are pleased to see this course rewarded by a similar OHIO A DOUBTFUL STATE.

Why it is More Likely to Go for Hancock

than for Garfield. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7 .- The situation for the Republicans in Ohio is critical. For the first time in a Presidential canvass since the candidacy of Gen. John C. Fremont in 1856, the State may be ranked as doubtful. Gen. Garon the day of his nomination than at any time direction, and now it seems as if nothing but a powerful reaction can prevent his carrying the

State in November.

The Republican State Executive Committee view the situation with alarm. The most sanguine Republican does not claim more than 10,000 majority at the October election. Granting this, Gen. Garfield would lose the State in November. In their entire correspondence the committee have no information of any disaffection in the Democratic ranks by which Gen. Garfield will draw enough votes to meet the loss he is certain to sustain in his own district and elsewhere.

The Democratic State Executive Committee on the other hand, is daily cheered by letters from all parts of the State, naming prominent Republicans who will support Hancock. Some are active in forming Hancock clubs; others. heretofore workers, are taking no part in the Republican canvass, and will either vote for Gen. Hancock or find it convenient to be absent from the polis on election day. When it is remembered that a change of two in each ward and township will, on Hayes's majority of 1876, be all that is required to carry the State for the Democrats, this information becomes

very significant. I met, last week, two prominent Obio men one a Republican, the other a Democrat, who were returning from a business tour in Gen. Garfield's district. They concurred in saying that the same Republicans who have for the past four terms voted against Garfield for Congress, will vote against him for President. This will take not less than 2,000 from the Republican majority of that section which would

legitimately belong to any other candidate. Not long ago a Republican newspaper of Cincinnati sent a correspondent into Garfield's district to interview leading Republicans and report the situation exactly as he found it. He made the tour, reporting the result in two latters, neither of which was published. Lack of enthusiasm, sullen disaffection, or open oppo-

sition, he found at every point visited. The Credit Mobilier and De Golyer charges are not the only ones that have been brought against Gen. Garfield by the Republicans of the Western Reserve. He is charged with being the subservient and willing tool of monopolies and corporations, in whose Interests he has invariably voted, or has dodged a vote nitogether.

and corporations, in whose interests he has invariably voted, or has dodged a vote altogether.

"He is an unsafe man, if no worse," said an influential Republican and any or two since; "and though I have never voted anything but a straight Republican teket, I shall substitute Hancock for Garfield this time."

In 1873, under a terrible arraignment for corrupt and scandalous practices, Gen, Garfield was asked by his Republican constituents to resign his seat in Congress. In 1874 his renomination was bitterly contested, and when nominated alarge body of Republicans botted, nominated Gen. Casement, and reduced Garfield's former majority of 12,000 to 2,800.

In 1873 the Republican State Executive Committee declined to allow Garfield any appointments to stump the State for Gen. Edward F. Noyes, then a candidate for Governor and now Minister to France. This was by the knowledge and consent of Gov. Noyes. Col. S. T. Wykoff, then Secretary of State and now pension agent at Columbus, was at that time Chairman of the committee, whose action was very generally approved by the Republicans of the State.

In 1877, upon the assembling of the Republican State Convention, the remonetization of sliver being a leading question, Gen. Garfield was made Chairman of the Committee unanimously in favor of remonetization. He advocated it upon the stump, explaining that sliver had been demonetized without his knowledge or consent. The pext winter he voted against remonetization. His record on this question, of which the above is a sample, will lose him many Republican votes in Ohio.

It is frequently asserted that Ohio, on a full vote, is Republican. Let us see. In 1876 Hayes carried Ohio by a majority over Tiden of 7.516, on the largest aggregate vote except the vote of 1879, ever voiled in the State. The aggregate vote was 659,771, of which Hayes received 330,698 and Tiden 323,182, the remainder scattering. Last year the aggregate vote was 669,771, of which Howe the submitter of the strongest condition of the field. He had made a good f or worse, to explain away. And yet, on the largest vote, by 37,000, the Republicans of Ohio had ever polled, the Democrats making a lukewarm canvass, his majority over all the candidates was but 1,625.

Hancock, Huckleberries, Enttleannkes, Eels, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The political fever seems to run high in this place. Nearly every one is for Hancock. Gardeld is nowhere. The people want a change. The fishing is now very good in Mystic River, and in the sound near Ram Island it does not take long to fill up a basket of fish. The river abounds in soft shell crabs, lobsters, bass, weakfish, Spanish mackerel, and cela. The cels caught in Mystic River are mackerel, and cela. The cels caught in Mystic River are noted for their great size and the flavor. Back of the village the woods about in thucksberries, blackberries, &c., and every one is at liberty to pick what they want. We have up here some time or ten kinds of take made with nuclicberries. In the Parker Woods last work a distribution of the made with nuclicberries. In the Parker Woods last work as the nuclicberries. In the Parker Woods last work as the nuclicberries. In the Parker Woods last work as the nuclic histories and the safe that the parker work is not the parker of the parker with the parker work as the killed three of the parker of which has charter the farfield Club of this place are going to have a picture and clam take at Moon's Park next week, and a ratification meeting at the same time. We get the New York work in the parker were at 2 P. M. Mills STANDER.

An Overworked Word. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am studying English, and for that reason I pay a great deal of attention to the language of those with whom I happen to converse. Now the little possessive pronoun "my" is so often used, and, at least in my judgment, abused, hat it begins to worry me. For example, a lady recently that it begins to worry me. For example, a lady recently said to me: "I looked my door and went to my burcher to order my provisions. When I returned home I found my stove cold and my fire out, and that was looky, too for my kettle was pearly empty, and it would have been runned if my fire had been going. I expected my husband every minute, so I hurried to make my fire avain, and prepare my dinner. Unfortunately my butcher had forgetten to bring my tripe, so I give him a piece of my mind, and sent him back for my tripe." and so on.

Now I am not a Communist, but I would rather drop "my" alignether than to apply it equally to husband, butcher, tripe, and less kettle.

A FOREINER

Shipmates, Aboy !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been asked by a number of my shipmates and other sail ors of the late war how it is possible for us to starta sailors club of old blockaders and men-of-warsmen who served during the rebeilion. The soldiers have the Grand Army of the Republic. They say it is for soldiers and sailors, but there is nothing about that organiza and salors, but there is nothing about that organization that can bring to a salor's mind any thoughts of what they went through during the war. The Grand Army has posts and encampments, terms of which a salor know nothing. We want a returning of the old salors, the men of the Hartford, Monitor, and Counterland. There are 4,000 or 6,009 in this city, and I found I some one will take it in hand and call them together, he will find them almost unanimous for Hancock and a restoration of our merchant marine.

E. F. JENNISCS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

Tow-path Morals.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When canal boys come along the tow-path the recole take in their grindstones and watch their melon patches. When canal boys grow up they retain their habits, and while most to the peritentiary, some not y Congress.
One is now candidate for President of the United
States If elected, let the people bring in their crimi-stones and watch their melon patches.

BOLESE,
WILLINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.

travelied recently through torty towns of Ohio, and have talked with Democrats and Republicans in all forty of them. If the Democrats lose the State they can tham no one but themselves. Republicans don't attempt to conceal their dissatisfaction with the prospect. I telly you the State can be carried for fluncock.

Uneara, Ohio, Aug. 6.

The Optaion of a Tgavetter in Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

Portin All Right.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent of The Sen desires to know something of the character of Fortia. If her character wasn't good, I don't know whose is, and for my part, I would some reall a girl of mine Fortia than by any other name in the cata locue. S. F. C. BROOKLYN, Aug. 5.

Indiana's Vote.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you publish the vote of Indiana, in 1876, for President Democratic Republican, and Greenback, also the vote for same parties in 1878?

In 1876, for President, Tilden had 213.526
votes; Hayes, 208,011; and Peter Cooper, Greenback, 9,533. In 1878, for Secretary of State,
Bhanklin, Democrat, had 194.491; Moore, Republican, 180,755; and James, National, 39,448.

SIMON CAMERON'S WRATH.

A Newspaper Report which he Looks Upon

SARATOGA, Aug. 6 .- Ex-Senator Simon Cameron seemed to be in fine spirits this morning. He had taken a stroll to the Congress Spring before breakfast with the Hon. Benjamin Brewster of Philadelphia, and after his morning meal walked briskly about the United States corridors, and at length stood leaning against a post on the broad veranda. But he quickly withdrew his toothpick, and assumed a by no means gentle look, when asked if he was correctly reported as saying that his son Don

gave Mr. Hayes \$5,000. 'I will never talk to a Herold newspaper man again, never. It is an insult to take a private and confidential conversation and report it in full to the public," and the Scaator's gray eyes snapped with indignation or what he meant to have pass for that.

"Of course, if it was a private conversation, and intended as such, it should not have been reported."

"Of course not; and it was an insult to do it."
"That leaves the inference that the fact was

"That leaves the inference that the fact was true."

"Well, sir, I won't have anything more to do with newspaper men, never, never." Ex-Sonator Cameron said the Second never with very great emphasis.

"I would like to ask you something about Garfield's chances in Pennsylvania,"

"Don't know anything at all about them."
And I thought Mr. Lincoll's first Secretary of War was going to say he disn't care. His lips seemed to be puckered just about right for these words, but he added, "I am not in public any more. I am a private cluzen. That's abl. I don't care for newspapers or newspaper people, and you may say so if you want to. I don't want to have mything to do with them, and in saying this I don't mean to be uncivil to you. Five minutes after this ex-Senator Cameron went to the newstand and bought copies of The Sun, Herald, and Tones, then just in, and spent the rest of the forenoon in a shady spot on the vernada reading them.

The Rich Old Lady who is to Marry a Young

Lady Burdett-Coutts was born in 1814, and is the youngest dunchter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Burdett, dunchter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, Her fortune comes to her from her maternal grandfather. Sir Thomas Coutts, and she assumed his name whom she inherited his property. That was in 1837, upon the termination of the life interest of his widow, who was Miss Meilon, the actress, before he married her as his second wife, and who died the Duchess of St. Albans. Sir Thomas Coutts's first wife, the crandinother of the subject of this skotch, was Elizabeth Starkey, the daughter of a Lancashire peasant, who was a servant in the employment of the banker's brother until her marriage made her one of the first ladies of the kingdom. The Baroness received her title in 1871. She received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh similarly bonored her. At the end of the hast Busso-Turkish war the Sultan decorated her with the grand cordon of the order of Midgidie in recognition of her service to the wounded. The estimation in which she is held by the people of Eagiand is shown by the fact that when, in 1838, the reform procession passed her house, and she was recognized at the window, a shout was raised, and for over two hours the air rang with the cries of the thousands who filled the streets.

In 1871 the fortune of the Baroness was estimated at £10,000,000, and no to this time she had given away for charitable purposes fully £5,000,000. In other words, after disposing of £25,000,000. In other words, after disposing of her housands who filed the streets.

In 1871 the fortune of the Baroness was estimated at £10,000,000,000 for the silucation and care of har fellow people, she still neid fully \$50,000,000 in investment. She is the ringer banking wonding whon the other of the admiration of the civilized world.

She seems From the Chicago Tribune. Lady Burdett-Coutts was born in 1814, and

upon her by Queen Victoria in 1871, in consideration of her munificent public charities. Miss Coutts lived in rather straitened circumstances during her earlier years, inheriting no property from her rich grandfather. Thomas Coutts, the eminent banker, born in 1741. At the death of his brother Peter, Mr. Coutts assumed the entire direction of the firm, which, under his control, rose to its highest prosperity. He was a gentleman in manuers, hospitality, and benevolence, and counted among his friends some of the first literary men and actors of the day. Soon after his settlement in London he married Elizabeth Starkey, a girl of humble origin. They lived very happily together, and had three daughters—Susan, who married the Earl of Guillord; Frances, who married the subject of this sketch, who married Sir Francis Burdett, the member of Parliament who proposed the celebrated inquiry into the state of Coldoath Fleids prison, which resulted in the dismissal of the keeper and the complete reformation of the regulations of that prison. He doubtless transmitted to his celebrated daughter many of his benevolent virtues.

Soon after the death of Mrs. Coutts, in 1815, Mr. Coutts fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished Miss Harriet Mellon, a very popular actress in comedy in the early part of this so much younger than her opulent suitor that she declined the match, representing that the forty-four years' difference in their ages made to great a barrier to be surmounted. The enamored millionaire, however, persisted in his suit and Miss Mellon became the happy wife of Mr. Coutts. In consequence of the violent opposition of his three daughters to his union with Miss Mellon, Mr. Coutts discherited them, and made his wife sois mistress of his colossal fortune at his decame. About live years after the death of Mr. Coutts the widow married the Duke of St. Albans, Grand Falconer of England, who was much younger than Mr. Coutts to his grandiauchter, Angela Burdett, tentre fortune to Miss Angela Burdett, desired her fortune t

ceived the vast legacy of \$29,000,000 in [837, since which time she has been conspicuous for her charitable deeds and humanitarian schemes.

Her liberality in establishing a corps of nurses under Florence Nightingale, in the Crimena war, is familiar to every one. She is said to spend her entire income, \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 a year, in her publishing projects. The Baronesses probably the only person living who would have found it necessary to deny more than once that she had given \$2,500,000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland; but when the story was told of her, the largeness of her heart and her fortune alike made it easily credible. Her proposition, which for some reason was not carried out, was to apply \$500,000 to the purchase of lands of which industrious tensors might in time become owners. Among the very notable instances of her generosity may be mentioned the endowment of three bishopries (in Africa, Austria, and British Columbin) at a cost, it is stated, little less than the sum she was said to have given to the Irish. She assisted Dr. Livingstone when he was in his greatest need; and a square of model dwellings was built by her around the Columbia Market, which also she built and presented to the Corporation of London. Even this list does not exhaust her public charities, and in private she is reputed to be not less munificent.

For these and her other numerous charitable acreices to ner country the title of Baroness Europerial and in 1872, for her great charity to the poor of London, the Common Council, in public erremony presented to the city, with an address enclosed in a beautiful gold ensket, bearing her around the freedom of the city, with an address enclosed in a beautiful gold ensket, bearing her around, when her the hungry," "Giving drink to the thirsty," Challing the homeless, "Visiting prisoners," Lodeing the homeless, "Visiting triesners," Lodeing the homeless, "Visiting triesners," Lodeing the homeless, "Visiting the sick," "Burying the dead."

Pacific Coast Salmon Fishing.

We were at Mr. Hume's cannery when one us then het without stopping to extricate the fish. They have as saimen, all in one hand.

Garfield.

When stalwart sounts with tright grew dumb. As Ames his tatal thrusts sout from Who raised the book to kiss-dis thumb? Twas Gardeld.

Who said, may awore on sacred book Untribed was he, though brile he took? Who lied, who brazened while he shook? Why, Garfield. In evil day when Force was lord.

Who stood so ready at the word,

As Garneld? Swept on with Time's remoraeless flow, Chained to their crime, titese names shall go: Wells, Chandler, Allende Jon And Garfield.

and tools were sought to shape the Fraud,

An evil record antergut. And now a camillate, heaven wot! Yes, Garneid!

A word with you, the pestilent rout lobbying thieves who scheme and tout Frauds high and low: Step down and out With Garfield!

SUNBEARS.

-One of the latest Jesuit purchases is the ... The budget of Major Atkinson, the pint Treasurer of New Zenland, shows a defeit of

-The Pope's hair is snow white. He has a strong and vibrating voice, and bears himself with ost d)gnity

-The Chicago Railway Age says that

railway" is fast becoming as much an American word ...The packet boat Afrique, bound from Marseilles to Constantinople, ran, lately, on the rocks of Monte Cristo's prison, the Chatesu D'H. No one hurt

... The Claimant's friends have applied to the Attorney General for his flat to enable them to apneal to the House of Lords against the recent decision is favor of his extended term of imprisonment.

—A steamer has left Bayonne with a com-

mission of English and French seems, who are to explore the depths of the Bay of Biscay and investigate the great submarine valley along the Spanish coast -Four thousand dollars' worth of liquors, avrups, soda water, sugar, Ice, brushes, soap, and per umes were used in behalf of the Chamber of Deputies, in Rome, during 1879, and duly charged in the budget.

The scap cost only 25. -Mrs. Glenn saw her friend Mrs. James take a fatal dose of landanum, in Boston, and within a few days she attempted to all herself in the same manner, though she had never before meditated suicide, no

had any cause to desire death. -The famous brigand chief Giordano is devastating the province of Benevento. The Italian Government has sent a small army of policemen and soldiers in search of him, but he declines to be inte-

viewed. In the villages business is suspended -The Paris papers received on July 15 a deluge of complaints against persons who lid not illumi-nate on the proceeding day. One woman was exposed to much trouble because her child's petticoat, hung in the

window to dry, was accepted as an indication of her devotion to Henry V. -The Dutch press responded very slightly to the cordial invitation of Belgium to attend the letes commemorative of its separation from Holland. Only four or five journalists came. It has, no doubt been somewhat aggravating to Holland to see how remarkably

well Belgium has done without her for fitty years

us as Mme. Medjeaka, will not visit this country next season as reported, but hope to renew next season the brilliant triumphs Mmc, Modjeska bas won in England, She is pas-inc the summer in Cornwall. More Modeska that title in England. -A boy was caught by the leg while bathing at Altoona, Pa., and drawn under the water. The assailant, he says, was a black animal with immens jaws. He struggled frantically and got away, but not un

-Mr. and Mme. Clapowski, known among

til his leg had been so mangled that amputation was necessary. It is thought that an alligator escaped from -In Teheran, the Persian capital, a report has been apread that England has proposed to Persia to purchase the coast line of the Persian Gulf, with the ha-vens of Bendir Bushir and Bender Abbas, and the inland country as fur as Fort Kutur on the frontier of Beloochis tan, for about £500,000. It is at the same time asserted that, however tempting this offer may be to Persia, Ros-

sian intrigues will prevent the sale. -The cities of Florence and Naples are seeply in debt, owing to the wretched management of their finances during the last twenty years. The rulers piled up debts that cannot be paid without the help of the national Government, and such help has now beer gardless of the tuture.

-Fred Hoyt had a dreadful ride of fifty miles from Park City to Echo, Utah. He had murdered a son of Sheriff Turner, and the father had led a party in successful pursuit. The prisoner was tied securely t the front seat of a wagon, and the Sheriff sat with a gur in his lap in the rear seat, hesitating whether or not to shoot him. Sometimes Turner would cock his gun and take deliberate aim, as though about to fire; but he did not do so, and finally put Hoyt alive in jail. The prisoner bore the ordeal calmity, never once begging for his life. nor even showing the slightest tear.

-In Poland and Galicia many committees have been formed in order to celebrate by a great demonstration the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution. One part of the Polish press supports this plan very much, although, on the other hand, sume journais believe it very inopportune. The Emperor Francis Joseph intends to visit Galicia this autumn, and many preparations had been made for his reception, but it is very probable that he will give up this plan on account of these political demonstrations. In Germany they are,

indeed, regarded with great equanimity -In commemoration of the silver wedding of the Emperor of Austria, the Austrian Alpine Clob is about to creet on the summit of the Gross Glockner a cross 3% metres (nearly 11 feet Ginches) high. For facility of transport the pieces of which the cross is com posed were not allowed to exceed 25 kilogrammes in weight 35 pounds. The weight of the whole cross is 30 kilogrammes (660 pounds). On two opposite sides of the pedestal facing porth and south there will be two large reflect the sun's rays to a great distance. A thermome,

ter will also be attached to the cross. -Thirty-five members of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencius Club, who are officers of the and gentlemen, are soon expected in England. The King of Sweden takes great interest in the Stackholm club and their objects in travelling abroad at their own ex-pense are to see to what extent athletics and fencing have been developed in England in the army and among amateurs, and to show what the celebrated Swedish training in extension movements, leaping, swimmat, tenring, and bayonet and broadsword exercise is. Alder-

shot and Woolwich are to be visited. - For participation in the insurrection of 963-64, eighty-three thousand four hundred and thirty four Poles were condemned to perpetual expatriation and transported to Siberia or Jiussia's outlying provinces Above ten thousand contrived to escape to foreign cont tries but the greater number of these suffered the loss of their cutire property, confiscated by the State, and have abandoned all hope of ever returning to their native land. Three hundred and sixty patriots were hanged in cold blood by their captors. Fines to the amount of two million roubles were levied on "the Vistula provinces," and two thousand seven hundred estates were sequestrated and conferred on Russian nobles. All the public libraries were either destroyed or conveyed out of the country by Muravieff's orders, and the outrages committed on defenceless women and ecolesiastics constitute on

of the most revolting records of modern history. -A large monument has been erected at Kahoka, No. with the following inscription: "The Spec-cer Family.—We are all here, murdered with an axe, night of Aug. 3, 1877, at their home. Their bodies in bepeath this tomb, their virtues about it." It marks the snot where the five members of the Spencer family were siain, and its dedication, with elaborate ceremonies, drew tegether 20,000 persons, so great had been the excitement over the crime. The deed was palpably com mitted by one man, who killed his victims one after another as be came upon them; but who he was has never been ascertained. Bill Young was banged by a mob, but a jury had acquitted him, and there was nothing stall proven against him except his bad character. His last words were: "I am as innocent of this thing as the angels," but the leader of the lynchers replied "You're a good man to hong, anyhow," His wife has now used the county for \$10,000 damages.

-About all of the Chinese shoemakers will be gone from North Adams, Mass, by the end of the pres-ent month. Their reason for quitting the place is that they can earn more morely at laundry work in the large cities. It is eight years since Mr. Sampson, a wealth, shoe manufacturer, brought them from San Francisco to displace striking Crispins. A correspondent of the Book Hersel says: "Schools were established for the dusty visitors, and the yord ladies of the town turned missis aries, and twellt them to read and speak the language of the country. Some were and pupils and quick to rearm while others were stopped, and appeared to take inde-interest in the work that was being done for their en-helptone-out. Housed and led at the shoe shop, taught by the white lattice, encouraged by their employer, brench under the influence of a Corretian church and Sindly school, some of the Chinamen became enlightened and to a certain exacut educated, uniting in fellowship with the church, and, as a general thing behaving themselves in a quiet, orderly manner, while others clung to the customs of their fathers, worshipped the paganido, and

retained the garli of their country The North Pole, as seen by a Western Spirituans medium, has been described in this column. A finituage chairvoyant now gives the following different account: "The pule is smusted on an island, having a gradual rise from the water's edge to about the B of it. On some parts of it appear only hars rocks, on other parts it has an shundard vegetation. About half of it, the east side is succeed with fruit rock. Its some parts they give underest them use if a some thoughout only so close together, and have grass thickly interpreted among them. The fruit convisies of occupies, length, be made together. names, coccupints, and other transport fruits. This said of the pole is inhibited by he-trea white antiblack and grasshoppers, and many other kinds of insects all an-usually large; also by many different species of the men-tage for the first species of the menkey tribe. On the west side of the island the execution is not so dense. It has many treated breats but the trees are small. Among the material products are the good-beyrs, blackberrs, grape, carrant, randours, shift mandrake. But it release ment the cost wire in but at an mankeys, and in heavens your furnishes of birtle of every size and plumage. Among them are the carrier awan, goods, buck, quall, routh, and numering bird. On both sides are many small streams."